

Attachment A

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following BMPs shall be implemented for maintenance and fueling areas including ancillary operations (for example: mobile fueling), vehicle maintenance, good housekeeping practices (including on-site laboratories) and secondary containment (where applicable):

A. Maintenance areas

An inventory of all materials and machinery located within the maintenance areas which could be a source of pollutants in a stormwater discharge, shall be included in your facility's SPPP. The materials in question include, but are not limited to: raw materials; intermediate products; final products; waste materials; by-products; machinery and fuels; and lubricants, solvents, and detergents that are related to the maintenance areas or ancillary operations.

B. Fueling (including ancillary operations)

1. No topping off vehicles, mobile fuel tanks, and storage tanks. Drip pans must be used under all hose and pipe connections and other leak-prone areas during bulk transfer of fuels.
2. During bulk fuel transfer, either block storm sewer inlets, or contain tanks within temporary berms or temporary absorbent booms. If temporary berm containment of tanks is used instead of blocking the storm sewer inlets, all hose connection points associated with the transfer of fuel should be within the temporary berms during the loading/unloading of bulk fuels. A trained employee should always be present to supervise during bulk fuel transfer.
3. Clearly post, in a prominent area of the facility, instructions for safe operation of fueling equipment, and appropriate contact information for the person(s) responsible for spill response.
4. Any equipment, tanks, pumps, piping and fuel dispensing equipment found to be leaking or in disrepair must immediately be repaired or replaced.

C. Vehicle Maintenance

Perform all vehicle and equipment maintenance at an indoor location with a paved floor whenever possible. For projects that must be performed outdoors that last more than one day, portable tents or covers must be placed over the equipment being serviced when not being worked on, and drip pans must be used.

D. General Good Housekeeping practices (including on-site laboratories)

1. Properly mark or label all containers. Labels must be kept clean and visible. All containers must be kept in good condition and tightly closed when not in use. When practical, containers must be stored indoors. If indoor storage is not practical, containers may be stored outside as long as they are covered and placed on spill platforms. An area that is graded and/or bermed that prevents run-through of stormwater may be used in place of spill platforms. Outdoor storage locations must be regularly maintained.

2. Conduct cleanups of any spills of liquids or dry materials immediately after discovery. Clean all maintenance areas with dry cleaning methods only. Spills shall be cleaned up with a dry, absorbent material (i.e., kitty litter, sawdust, etc.) and the rest of the area is to be swept. Collected waste is to be disposed of properly. Clean-up materials, spill kits and drip pans must be kept near any liquid transfer areas, protected from rainfall.

E. Good Housekeeping Practices for salt and other de-icing material handling (if applicable)

If storing de-icing materials on-site, the SPPP shall include the following required practices to minimize the exposure of salt and other de-icing materials to stormwater from storage, loading and unloading areas and activities:

1. Practices to minimize the spillage of salt and de-icing materials during loading and unloading activities.
2. At the completion of loading and unloading activities, spilled salt and de-icing materials shall be removed using dry cleaning methods and either reused or properly discarded.
3. Sweeping by hand or mechanical means of storage and loading/unloading areas shall be done on a regular basis. More frequent sweeping is required following loading/unloading activities. Sweeping shall also be conducted immediately following, as practicable, loading/unloading activities.
4. Tracking of materials from storage and loading/unloading areas shall be minimized.
5. Minimize the distance salt and de-icing materials are transported during loading/unloading activities.

F. Inspections:

Inspections of the maintenance and fueling areas shall be conducted as part of your facility's regular inspections.

G. Discharge of Stormwater from Secondary Containment

The discharge pipe/outfall from a secondary containment area must have a valve and the valve must remain closed at all times except as described below. The facility may discharge stormwater that accumulated in the secondary containment area if a visual inspection is performed to ensure that the contents of the above ground storage tank have not come in contact with the stormwater to be discharged. Visual inspections are only effective when dealing with materials that can be observed, like petroleum. If the contents of the tank are not visible in stormwater, your facility must rely on previous tank inspections to determine with some degree of certainty that the tank has not leaked. If your facility cannot make a determination with reasonable certainty that the stormwater in the secondary containment area is uncontaminated by the contents of the tank, then the stormwater should be hauled for proper disposal.